

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

PUBLISHED WEEKLY: JOHN BEARD, Jr., Editor and Proprietor.

Salisbury, Rowan County, N.C.



"They strain, O Poesy! I shall never do,
A White man can feel, or Music charm the sky;
But when the sword no victory can gain,
And time reveals thy feeblest works in vain."

THE LAND.
I've been upon the mountain deep
When the wind had died away,
And, like an ocean-god asleep,
The bark majestic lay;
But lovelier is the varied scene,
The hill, the lake, the tree,
When bathed in light of Midnight's queen:
The land—the land for me!

The glancing waves I've gilded o'er,
When gaily blew the breeze;
But sweetest was the distant shore—
The zephyr 'mang the trees.
The murmur of the mountain rill,
The blossoms waving free,
The song of birds on every tree:
The land—the land for me!

The billows I have been among,
When they roll'd in mountains dark,
And night her blackest curtain hung
Around our heaving bark;
But give me, when the storm is fierce,
My home and fireside gives
Where winds may howl, but cannot pierce:
The land—the land for me!

And when around the lightning flash'd,
I've been upon the deep;
And to the gulph beneath I've dash'd
Adown the liquid steep;
But now that I am safe on shore,
Here ever let me be:
The sea let others wander o'er—
The land—the land for me!

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

ISSUED WEEKLY: JOHN BEARD, JR.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The "WESTERN CAROLINIAN" is published every Monday, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid until after the expiration of three months.

3. No subscription will be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least one month before the expiration of a year's subscription, will be considered as a new engagement.

4. Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble of collecting and transmitting the subscription-price to the Editor, shall receive the paper during the continuance of their subscription, without charge.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at 50 cents per square for the first insertion, and 33 1/3 cents for each continuance: but where an advertisement is ordered to go in only twice, 50 cents will be charged for each insertion.

2. Merchants, Mechanics, and Professional gentlemen, who may desire constantly to appear before the public, in our advertising columns, will be received as yearly advertisers, and a deduction of 15 per cent. will be made from the above charges.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editor, the postage should in all cases be paid

Current Prices of Produce, &c.

AT SALISBURY...July 9.			
Bacon,	12 1/2	Molasses,	50
Brandy, apple,	40 a 45	Nails,	8 a 10
peach,	45 a 50	Oats,	50
Butter,	10	Bye,	75
Cotton, in seed,	2	Sugar, brown,	10 a 12
clean,	104	loaf,	18 a 20
Coffee,	15 a 18	Salt,	112 a 125
Corn,	100	Tallow,	10
Feathers,	30	Tobacco,	8 a 20
Flour, (scarce)	650 a 700	Wheat, (bushel)	80 a 100
Flaxseed,	100	Whiskey,	45 a 50
Linen Oil, per gallon	\$1 12 1/2		

AT FAYETTEVILLE...July 1.

AT FAYETTEVILLE...July 1.			
Bacon,	9 a 9 1/2	Iron,	41 a 53
Brandy, peach,	55 a 60	Molasses,	32 a 33
apple,	28 a 33	Nails, cut,	6 a 6 1/2
Beechwood,	17 a 18	Sugar, brown,	7 1/2 a 9
Coffee,	12 a 13	lump,	14
Cotton,	11 a 12	loaf,	16 a 18
Corn,	110	Salt,	55 a 65
Flaxseed,	100 a 110	none,	
Flour,	550 a 650	Whiskey,	30 a 35
Feathers,	33 a 35	Wool,	13 a 14

AT CHERAW, (S. C.)...July 3.

AT CHERAW, (S. C.)...July 3.			
Bacon,	10 a 10	Meal, (scarce),	150
Beeswax,	16 a 17	Molasses,	40 a 50
Brandy,	17 a 18	Nails,	71 a 81
apple,	12 a 13	Rice,	450 a 500
Coffee,	14 a 18	Salt, in sacks,	300
Cotton, new,	10 a 12	bushel,	75
Corn,	150	Sugar, prime,	9 a 12
Feathers,	32 a 33	common,	9 a 10
Flaxseed,	100 a 125	loaf & lump,	15 a 18
Flour, superfine,	600 a 750	10 a 12	
fine,	550 a 600	Tallow, (scarce),	10 a 12
Iron,	4 a 5	Teas,	125 a 150
Lard,	10 a 12	Wheat,	90 a 100
Mackerel,	650 a 900	Whiskey,	40 a 50

AT COLUMBIA, (S. C.)...July 3.

AT COLUMBIA, (S. C.)...July 3.			
Bacon,	11 a 12	Lard,	10 a 12
Brandy, peach,	75	Molasses,	45 a 50
apple,	40 a 50	Mackerel,	500 a 800
Beechwood,	15 a 20	Salt, in sacks,	225 a 250
Butter,	18 a 25	bushel,	75
Coffee,	12 a 17	Sugar, brown,	10 a 12
Cotton,	110 a 123	loaf & lump,	16 a 22
Corn,	10 a 12	Tallow,	10 a 12
Flour,	750 a 800	Teas,	00 a 00
Iron,	4 a 5	Whiskey,	40 a 50

AT CAMDEN, (S. C.)...July 4.

AT CAMDEN, (S. C.)...July 4.			
Bacon,	12 a 14	Flour, (N. Caro.), 600 a 700	
Brandy, peach,	45 a 50	(Cam. mill.) 600 a 1200	
apple,	60 a 65	Iron,	00 a 00
Beechwood,	13 a 15	Lard,	12 a 15
Cotton,	9 a 12	Tallow,	10 a 12
Corn,	125 a 137	Wheat, bushel,	137 a 150
Feathers,	30 a 50	Whiskey,	35 a 40

AT CONCORD, March 29, 1834.

N.B. He is determined to do work in a style superior to any done in this part of the country, and always warranted to fit well.

Lincoln Cotton Factory.

THE Subscriber, intending to leave North Carolina, offers for sale his interest in this valuable establishment. He has concluded to divide his interest into Shares of \$100, and has appointed JOHN BEARD, Jr. Esqr., his agent at Salisbury for receiving Subscriptions. Information in regard to the Factory, will be furnished on application to the subscriber at Lincolnton, or, as to the terms of Subscription, by Mr. Beard at Salisbury JAMES BIVINGS. Lincolnton, June 28, 1834.

SEWING.

MRS. HOWARD, who has been in the habit of doing work for tailors, hereby gives notice that she intends, in future, to take in Sewing on her own account; and, having an assistant whose work cannot be surpassed for neatness and strength, she feels confident that she can give satisfaction to those who may favor her with their custom.

The following will be her charges, viz.: For making Pantaloons, from 75 cents to 1 dollar. For making Vests, 75 to 87 1/2 cts. For making Round-Jackets, 75 cents to 1 dollar. 0 1/2 SHIRTS, also, will be made on the most reasonable terms; but Mrs. H. will not undertake to cut out without patterns.

Salisbury, June 14, 1834.—ff

Beeves Wanted!

THE Subscriber, intending to carry on a regular business at BUTCHERING, in the Town of Salisbury, wishes to buy a number of good Beeves, for which the highest prices will be given, in cash.

His Customers are notified that he will be ready to supply them with GOOD BEEF on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, of each week, for the rest of the season, at the usual rates.

JOHN I. SHAVER.

Salisbury, June 28, 1834.

DIVISION ORDERS!

Head-Quarters,

SALISBURY, 20th JUNE, 1834.

THE 7th, 10th, and 11th Brigades, composing the Fourth Division of the MILITIA of North Carolina, will be Reviewed and Inspected in the following order:

The 76th, 77th, and 78th Regiments, at the Town of Rutherfordton, on Wednesday the 3d of September.

The 70th and 71st Regiments, at Lincolnton, on Friday the 5th of September.

Col. Fullenwider's Regiment of Cavalry, attached to the 10th Brigade, at the same time and place.

The 68th Regiment, at Charlotte, on Tuesday the 9th of September.

Col. Means' Regiment of Cavalry, attached to the 11th Brigade, at the same time and place.

The 69th Reg't, at their usual parade-ground, on Thursday the 11th of September.

The 62d Regiment, at Concord, on Saturday the 13th of September.

The First Regiment of Volunteers, under the command of Col. Coleman, at the same time and place.

The 60th and 61st Regiments, at Lawrenceville, on Tuesday the 16th of September.

The 87th Regiment, at their regimental muster-ground, on Friday the 19th of September.

The 88th Regiment, at Mocksville, on Saturday the 20th of September.

The 63d Regiment, at Mocksville, on Tuesday the 23d of September.

The 64th Regiment, at Salisbury, on Thursday the 25th of September.

Brigadier-Generals Bryan, Allen, and Cook, will be expected to attend the Reviewing Officer thro' a part of each of their respective Brigades.

By order of Major-General T. G. POLK:

JOSEPH A. BREVARD, WM. D. CRAWFORD, Aids-de-Camp June 28, 1834.—ff

New Tailor's Shop in Concord.

THE Subscriber informs his old customers and the public in general, that he has REMOVED TO CONCORD, where he has opened a Shop, in which the TAILORING BUSINESS in its various branches will be executed in the most fashionable, neat, and durable manner. He flatters himself that his skill in the business, and his constant personal attention in his establishment, will enable him to redeem all pledges made to those who may favor him with their custom.

He receives the latest FASHIONS regularly both from New York and Philadelphia, and works by the most approved systems. Cutting out, and Orders from a distance, will be promptly attended to; and last, but not least, his terms will be very accommodating.

THOMAS S. HENDERSON.

N.B. He is determined to do work in a style superior to any done in this part of the country, and always warranted to fit well.

Concord, March 29, 1834.

Job Printing.

WESTERN CAROLINIAN OFFICE, Salisbury, May 17, 1834.

We are prepared to execute every kind of Printing in a very superior style, and our charges will be as reasonable as any. Orders from a distance will always meet the most prompt attention.

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States, PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC, No. 18.]
AN ACT granting pensions to certain persons therin named.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to place on the invalid pension roll of the United States the names of the following persons; whereupon they, and each of them, shall be entitled to receive the pensions severally set against their names, during life; that is to say:

Joseph Webb, Junr., at the rate of six dollars per month, commencing January first, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

John Kincaid, at the rate of six dollars per month, commencing January first, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

John Moody, at the rate of six dollars per month, commencing March fourth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

David A. Ames, at the rate of four dollars per month, commencing January first, one thousand eight hundred and thirty.

Robert Milligan, at the rate of four dollars per month, commencing January first, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three.

Jeremiah Keyes, at the rate of six dollars per month, commencing December third, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

Nehemiah Ward, at the rate of four dollars per month, commencing January first, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one.

Asher Merrell, at the rate of four dollars per month, commencing January first, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

John Cuch, Jr., an arrearage of pension at the rate of four dollars per month from the nineteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, to the nineteenth day of December, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight.

Daniel Fuller, at the rate of eight dollars per month, commencing January first, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

Benjamin Burlingame, at the rate of eight dollars per month, commencing December twelfth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one.

William Tozier, at the rate of six dollars per month, commencing March fourth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place the name of John Allen, of the State of Maine, on the list of invalid pensioners, and to pay him a pension at the rate of four dollars per month, commencing January first, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and to continue during his natural life; and that he also bears the name of Joseph Prescott, of the State of Maine, to be placed on the invalid pension list; to be paid him a pension at the rate of four dollars per month, commencing January first, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and to continue during his natural life.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That said sums be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

JOHN BELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

M. VAN BUREN,
Vice-President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.

Approved: June 25th, 1831.

ANDREW JACKSON.

[PUBLIC, No. 20.]

AN ACT regulating the value of certain Foreign Silvers Coins within the United States.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this Act, the following silver coins shall be of the legal value, and shall pass current as money within the United States, by tale, for the payment of all dues and demands, at the rate of one hundred cents the dollar, that is to say: the dollars of Mexico, Peru, Chili, and Central America, of not less weight than four hundred and fifteen grains each, and those re-stamped in Brazil of like weight, of not less fineness than ten ounces fifteen pennyweights pure silver, in the troy pound of twelve ounces of standard silver; and the five franc pieces of France, when of not less fineness than ten ounces and sixteen pennyweights in twelve ounces troy weight of standard silver, and weighing not less than three hundred and eighty-four grains each, at the rate of ninety-three cents each.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause assays of the aforesaid silver coins, made current by this Act, to be had at the mint of the United States at least once in every year, and to make report of the result thereof to Congress.

Approved: June 25th, 1831.

[PUBLIC, No. 21.]

AN ACT to change the boundary between the south-eastern and the western land district in the Territory of Michigan, and for other purposes.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all the public lands of the United States within the limits of the Counties of Calhoun and Branch, in the Territory of Michigan, which are now subject to sale at the land office at Monroe, shall, from and after the passage of this Act, be set off to, and form a part of, the western land district in said Territory; and all that part of said Territory lying east of the aforesaid counties, and south of the base line and west of the principal meridian, and, also, all the country east of the principal meridian and south of the line between townships numbered three and four south, except so much thereof as lies north of the river Huron or Lake Erie, shall continue to belong to, and form a part of, the southeastern land district in said Territory, the land office for which is now located at Monroe, but shall be subject to be removed from time to time to such place as the President of the United States may order and direct.

Approved: June 25th, 1831.

[PUBLIC, No. 22.]

AN ACT making appropriations for Indian Annuities and other similar objects, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby appropriated, for the payment of annuities due Indians and Indian tribes, and other objects hereinabove enumerated, according to the stipulations of the Indian treaties, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, that is to say:

To the Six Nations of Indians in New York, four thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

To the Seneca, six thousand three hundred dollars.

To the Oneida, six thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

To the Wyandots, Miamis, and Delawares, one thousand two hundred dollars.

To the Cherokee Indians, four hundred dollars.

To the Choctaws, twenty-one thousand and twenty-five dollars.

To the Chickasaws, one thousand two hundred dollars.

To the Seminoles, twenty-one thousand and twenty-five dollars.

To the Choctaws, twenty-one thousand and twenty-five dollars.

To the Seminoles, twenty-one thousand and twenty-five dollars.

To the Choctaws, twenty-one thousand and twenty-five dollars.

To the Seminoles, twenty-one thousand and twenty-five dollars.

To the Choctaws, twenty-one thousand and twenty-five dollars.

To the Seminoles, twenty-one thousand and twenty-five dollars.

To the Choctaws, twenty-one thousand and twenty-five dollars.

To the Seminoles, twenty-one thousand and twenty-five dollars.

To the Potowatamies of Huron, four hundred dollars.

To the Potowatamies of the Prairie, sixteen thousand dollars.

To the Potowatamies of the Wabash, twenty thousand dollars.

To the Potowatamies of Indiana, seventeen thousand dollars.

To the Chippewas, Ottawa, and Potowatamies, sixteen thousand two hundred and sixty-five dollars.

To the Winnebagos, thirty-seven thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

To the Menomonees, twenty thousand and forty dollars.

To the Chippewas, five thousand eight hundred dollars.

To the Chippewas, Menomonees, and New York Indians, one thousand five hundred dollars.

To the Sioux of Mississippi, three thousand seven hundred dollars.

To the Yancon and Sante bands of Sioux, four thousand four hundred dollars.

To the Omahas, four thousand dollars.

To the Sac of Missouri, one thousand four hundred dollars.

To the Sac, three thousand dollars.

To the Foxes, three thousand dollars.

To the Ioways, five thousand three hundred and thirty dollars.

To the Sac and Foxes, twenty-five thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

To the Sac, Foxes, and Ioways, three thousand dollars.

To the Ottos and Missourias, four thousand dollars.

To the Kanza, five thousand nine hundred and forty-five dollars.

To the Osages, eleven thousand and seventy dollars.

To the Kickapoos, eight thousand five hundred dollars.

To the Kaskaskias and Peorias, two thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars, in addition to one thousand dollars in the hands of the Superintendent at St. Louis.

To the Kaskaskias and Peorias, Weas, and Piankashaws, one thousand dollars.

To the Weas, three thousand dollars.

To the Piankashaws, five hundred dollars.

To the Delawares, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars.

To the Shawnees, three thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

To the Shawnees and Delawares, one thousand dollars.

To the Shawnees, and Senecas of Lewistown, one thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars.

To the Senecas of Lewistown, two thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

To the Choctaws, sixty-six thousand five hundred and thirty dollars.

To the Chickasaws, three thousand dollars.

To the Creek, fifty-four thousand four hundred and fifty-five dollars.

To the Cherokees, twelve thousand dollars.

To the Quapaws, two thousand dollars.

To the Florida Indians, seven thousand dollars.

For to carry into effect the fourth article of the treaty with the Apalachee band of Indians in Florida, approved thirteenth of February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, three thousand five hundred and ten dollars.

To the Menomonees, five thousand dollars, for the annuity for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

For the expenses of transportation and distribution of annuities, salt, agricultural implements, and tobacco, tools, &c. and other incidental expenses not otherwise enumerated, twenty-nine thousand five hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated viz:

For running the lines and marking out the reservations for the Sac and Foxes under the first and second articles of the treaty with them, of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two thousand dollars.

For expenses of locating reservations and certifying contracts under the Creek treaty of twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, fifteen thousand two hundred and twenty-three dollars and thirty-seven cents.

For payment to the Stockbridge and Munsees Indians for improvements on the lands on the east side of Fox river, agreeably to the provisional ratification of the treaty with said Indians, of ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, twenty-four thousand two hundred and twenty-six dollars.

For payment to the Choctaw Indians for improvements on the land east of Fox river, agreeably to the same proviso of said treaty, sixteen hundred dollars.

For expenses of running the lines provided for by said treaty, for surveying the tracts for the aforesaid Indians, two thousand dollars.

For expenses of selecting and locating reservations under the several treaties with the Potowatamies, twentieth, twenty-sixth, and twenty-seventh October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For expenses of running the dividing line between the Choctaws and Chickasaws, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For expenses of running the lines between the Chippewas and Sioux, under the fifth article of the treaty with them, of nineteen-eighth August, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, seven thousand dollars.

For expenses of running the lines under the treaty of Prairie du Chien, of fifteenth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two thousand dollars.

For expenses of the commission heretofore appointed to visit and examine the Indian country, adjust difficulties which may exist in the location of the lands of the emigrating Indians in the boundaries thereof, and ascertain and report the proper places of location for such tribes, and portions of tribes, as may yet wish to remove to that country, for that part of the year eighteen hundred and thirty-four included within the term of their appointment, twenty thousand dollars.

For payment of claims due by the Patowatamie Indians to white citizens, and for horses delivered by order of the commissioners to the Indians, and not embraced in the schedule which accompanied the treaty of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, as the Secretary of War shall ascertain to have been omitted, not exceeding one thousand dollars.

For payment of claims due by the Choctaw Indians, in addition to eight thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars appropriated twenty-fourth May, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight; which sum, it is ascertained, falls short of the sum actually required, two hundred and fifty-eight dollars and thirty-five cents.

For compensation to Isaac McCoy for expenses of surveying the lands assigned to the Piankashaws, Weas, Kaskaskias, and Peorias, and for extending the survey of the Siouan lands, two thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

In advertising for bids for contracts to carry the mail in 1832, it appears that the route between Chicago and Green Bay, 250 miles, once a week, was most conveniently omitted, and afterwards given to John T. Temple, then a clerk in the department, in the name of Asaak Javery, at the compensation of \$3,500; and this was subsequently raised by the favor of the Post Master General to \$4,500 per annum, or \$38,000 for the four years! Hundreds of persons stand ready to perform the service for \$1,250 per annum, or \$5,000 for the four years; by which it will be perceived that the suppression of this advertisement has enabled the P. M. General to give Mr. Temple out of the public purse a gratuity of \$13,000! — a sum greater than the net proceeds of postages received in the whole Territory of Michigan.

In October, 1831, Lindrey and Sharpen were the carriers of the mail between Hagerstown and McConnellsburg, and proposed to continue the contract at \$600 per annum for carrying it daily.—James Reeside offered to carry it for \$90 per annum, and of course received the contract. Immediately after, he was allowed \$1900 per annum! making a difference in the four years of \$5,200 given to Mr. Reeside, over and above what the old contractors offered to carry it for, and \$6,240 over what he demanded for the service! It is evident that his bid of \$90 was merely fictitious, in order to get the contract, well knowing that he would be allowed a larger sum by the P. M. General. It does not appear with whom this gratuity was divided by Reeside, but the reader will naturally form his own conclusion on this subject.

Mr. Reeside bid to carry the mail daily from Bellefonte to Meadville, in the State of Pennsylvania, from the 1st of January 1832, to 31st of December, 1833. On the 5th of January, 1833, they obtained an extra allowance of \$500 a year for increased expedition, and it is said that Bennett therewith purchased an opposition press in Meadville, and arrayed it at once for the administration.

"Hay and Bennett were contractors for carrying the mail from Philadelphia to New York for \$6000 per annum. He was then ordered to run two mails a day instead of one, and for running this second mail in the day time instead of the night, and when his Post Coach was running with passengers, by reason of which it was little if any extra cost to him, he was allowed nineteen thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars per annum!! Four thousand would have been a liberal additional allowance, and it follows that the remaining \$15,625 per annum, or \$62,500 in four years, was in the shape of a gratuity to Reeside!

What is it believed that this man paid exclusively into the pockets of Mr. Reeside?

James Clark, in 1832, contracted to carry the mail from Bedford to Cumberland once a week for \$275 per annum. He faithfully executed the contract until it was given to Reeside to carry it three times a week. If it was worth but \$275 per annum for running it daily!! Here is an overpayment of at least \$25,000 in the four years to Mr. Reeside — all effected by the liberality of the Postmaster General with the money of the People! It does not appear that in this case either the Postmaster General or any of his clerks divided the "spoils" with Mr. Reeside.

The following we copy verbatim from the Report:

"James Reeside and S. R. Slaymaker were contractors for carrying the mail from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, for a yearly compensation of 7,000

"From Pittsburgh to Washington, Pa., 1,250

"Aggregate 8,250

"As by the report of the 18th of April, 1832, (Doc. 212, p. 4 and 11.)

"In the report of the 3d of March, 1834, [Doc. 138, p. 199.] they are stated to be contractors

"for carrying the mail on the same routes, and,

"in addition thereto, from Washington to Wheel-

"ing in Virginia, (which is also covered by the

"contract of Stockton and Neill,) at an annual

"compensation of 17,000

"On the 5th of May, 1833, there was

"made on this route a yearly extra allow-</p



THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:
SATURDAY: JULY 12, 1834.

Very Important!!!

The Editor of the 'Carolinian' would be much obliged to his Patrons, who have not already done so, if they would send to him, without delay, the annual *appropriation bills* of \$2, or \$2 50, as the case may be.

He dislikes to be importunate; but, as he is not one of the lucky furnishers of "blanks, paper, and twine," he finds it difficult to meet all contingencies without calling upon his subscribers.

He pledges himself not to *re-to* a single bill, unless it should be palpably a counterfeit. Those from the "Bank of the State of South Carolina" would not be sent back with any constitutional scruples.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Will the next Legislature do anything for the internal improvement of the State?

This question is often asked by hundreds of our fellow-citizens, with almost trembling anxiety. We wish we could answer it confidently in the affirmative; but we see nothing in the "signs of the times" calculated to inspire us with much hope. On the contrary, one of the causes which have heretofore retarded the progress of North Carolina in such enterprises is still operating, we fear, with undiminished force.—We allude to *sectional jealousy*.

If the Cape-Fear and the Roanoke interests would each be content with its due portion of trade, and would unite in support of a general system, something might be effected not only beneficial to them, but to every section of the State. But it seems as if they are both determined to oppose every scheme that does not promise to either of them a monopoly. We, of course, do not include in the number of the illiberal and selfish all the population of either of those sections: there are certainly some enlightened and liberal minds in each, uninfluenced by such narrow views; but they are few, and form only exceptions to the general charge.

Communities seldom act from disinterested motives; never, where pecuniary advantages are involved. Now the Cape-Fear interest wants to monopolize the trade of the interior, and the Roanoke interest is equally anxious for the same object. There is an intermediate region on the sea-board not directly interested in either of those schemes; and throughout the whole State there is a scattered very numerous class ignorant of their own true interest, who are opposed to any and every scheme of improvement that would require aid from the State.

It needs but a knowledge of these facts to convince the most sanguine enthusiast that North Carolina has obstacles to surmount vastly more formidable than poverty. Our resources are ample, and our public credit is unsurpassed. But what avail are these advantages, when local divisions and selfish principles destroy that unity of action and energy without which no State can prosper?

If a road be proposed from the West to the Roanoke, forthwith the jealousy of the Cape-Fear is excited into opposition: if one be proposed to the Cape-Fear, immediately the spirit of Roanoke is aroused into angry opposition. If some liberal and adventurous spirit suggests the propriety and policy of a system comprehending both of those schemes, the monopolists on each will be found so nearly balanced that the scale will be invariably turned by those selfish demagogues from other quarters who hold their daily pay in higher estimation than an object that would advance the interest and promote the honor of the whole State.

A reference to the Legislative history of the State will show that this is not mere theory, but actual melancholy fact.

And how is the difficulty to be removed or overcome? We think it might be remedied by an amendment of the Constitution, whereby the preponderance in the legislature would be given to that section of the State which is entitled to it both by population and wealth. Why, it may be asked, would the *West* be more likely than the *East* to promote internal improvement? We reply, because the *East*, as we have seen, is split into almost as many interests—adverse interests—as there are market-towns. On the contrary, the *West* has none of these opposing interests. The People of the Western counties want one or more market-towns, easy of access, for the sale of their produce. It is to them a matter of indifference where they trade—whether it be to the Cape-Fear, or to the Roanoke, or to Beaufort. They would prefer a market within North Carolina; but, if the jealousy between our own towns continues to prevent them from trading there, they will assuredly look to other outlets, and seek a more easy communication with the neighboring States. We feel very confident that, if North Carolina continues inert a few years more, Virginia and South Carolina will divide between them an extensive and valuable trade, which it will then be impracticable ever to regain.

CHANGE IN THE CABINET.

Our readers will perceive, below, that there has been another revolution in the upper Cabinet at Washington City.

Major Barry, the Postmaster-General, is the only individual in the Cabinet who has been fortunate enough to retain his place through all the mutations that we have witnessed in the last five years.

In the selection of his officers for the lower department—the Kitchen—the President seems to have been very fortunate at the start. Lewis and Kendall are two faithful turnspits, and it would be no easy matter to find substitutes for them. The President therefore acts wisely in keeping them where they can the most effectively minister to his appetites.

The Hon. John Forsyth, of Georgia, has been unanimously confirmed as Secretary of State, in the place of the Hon. Louis McLane, resigned.

The Hon. Levi Woodbury, late Secretary of the Navy, has been confirmed as Secretary of the Treasury, in the place of Roger B. Taney, Esq., whose nomination was rejected.

The Postmaster-General accuses the Committee of party malignity, because they deny that he has a right

to remain Minister to Russia, has been confirmed as Secretary of the Navy, in place of McLane. The Cabinet, as at present constituted, stands thus:

John Forsyth,	Secretary of State.
Levi Woodbury,	Secretary of Treasury.
Lewis C. Cass,	Secretary of War.
Mahlon Dickerson,	Secretary of Navy.
William T. Barry,	Postmaster-General.
Benjamin F. Butler,	Attorney-General.

"The Hon. William Wilkins of Pennsylvania, has been confirmed as Minister to Russia, in place of the Hon. Mahlon Dickerson, appointed Secretary of the Navy."

"The connexion of the Executive with the Senate is much closer than with the House of Representatives. Upon the subject of treaties, appointments, and indeed the whole range of Executive business, the Senate is almost the only check. It is, therefore, of vital importance that it should be wholly exempt from Executive control. This body was looked to, by the framers of the Constitution, as a sanctuary for the federal and the equal rights of the States, and so framed as to cherish that sentiment on the part of its members. It is here alone that the federal principle has been preserved—a principle valuable to all, but particularly to the small States; for it is in this department alone that their perfect equality is recognized. But, sir, where will be its efficiency if the doctrine contended for be established? When, hereafter, a Senator shall feel it to be his duty to attempt, in language which he may think the occasion requires, to arrest encroachments of the Executive, or to seek redress by exposing abuses of trust, on his part, or on that of any of his subordinates, he may find his lips closed—not, indeed, as of old, by a *gag-law*, but a power far more effectual. He may, perhaps, be told, that although it is his right to canvass the public acts of the President and his Cabinet, it must be done in a manner more decorous—that their motives are not to be rudely scanned and discredited—that debates of that character, having a tendency unjustly to alienate the confidence of the People, are out of order—and that, if he will shape his periods according to the prescribed form, and measure the extent and bitterness of his denunciation by the Administration standard, he may go on; if not, he must desist."

The foregoing is extracted from a Speech delivered in the Senate of the United States, by the Hon. Martin Van Buren, during the Administration of John Quincy Adams.

Mr. Van Buren and Gen. Jackson both, at that time, professed to be advocates of State Rights. The General has shown that his regard for them is so great that he wishes to become their sole guardian; and his heir presumptive is now too much afraid of being disinherited to utter a syllable in opposition to the views and designs of his protector; his friends in Congress therefore "closed their lips" voluntarily on the subject of the President's encroachments—or, if they did speak, it was to sound praises to his Majesty.

TENNESSEE CONVENTION.

The Nashville Banner, of June the 24th, says:

"Several important principles have been virtually settled by the Convention, viz.: That free white population shall form the basis of representation—that a property qualification in representation shall be dispensed with—that no qualification of age (after twenty-one) shall be required.—That the number of members in both Houses of the Legislature shall be gradually increased."

The Republican, of the 26th, says the Convention rejected the proposition to give the Governor a *veto* power. We are glad to see that the statesmen of Tennessee are not all so blind as not to have discovered the danger of investing an Executive officer with power to neutralize the acts of the Legislature.

The history of the present Administration of the General Government ought to be a sufficient admonition of the impolicy of giving so much power to one man.

We are indebted to the Hon. W. K. Chowney for a pamphlet copy of his speech on the "Gold Bill." And to the Hon. W. P. Mangum for sundry important documents.

The Bank of Cape-Fear has declared a dividend of 3 per centum for the last six months.

The Supreme Court of this State, now in session, has admitted Mr. Leonard E. Thompson, of Lincolnton, to County Court practice.

We are authorized to announce JOHN STILL, Jr., Esq., a Candidate for the office of High Sheriff of Cabarrus County.

CHARLES FISHER, Esq., who was announced as a candidate for the Legislature during his late absence, having returned home, has requested us to state that, as he will be under the necessity of being absent from North Carolina during the next session of the Assembly, he considers it his duty to withdraw his name.

From the *Bombay Courier* of September 25.

HORRIBLE SUTTEE.

The rajah of Eedur, a small independent State beyond the British frontier in Guzerat, died on the 12th of August; and when the event became known to his household, seven of the rances rushed into the apartment where the dead body lay.

The mother of the present young rajah was alone ignorant of the fact of the death, being detained in her room by the karbarrees, or native ministers.

On the morning of the 5th, the 7 rances, two concubines of different castes from the rajah, one personal man servant, and four female slaves, were taken down with the corpse and burnt with it, before the whole assembled population of Eedur. Every body of influence is stated to have aided in the horrid tragedy; and not a single person, either connected with the rajah or otherwise, appears to have interposed by word or deed, to prevent these fourteen people from burning; on the contrary, there was the greatest acracy on all sides to complete this outrage. One of the rances was several months advanced in pregnancy; another who had throughout shown a disinclination to sacrifice herself, had only been married nineteen months to the rajah, and was under twenty years of age. Just before the lighting of the funeral pile, the eldest rance, sixty years of age, addressed the karbarrees, saying that "she herself had always determined to burn with the rajah, and that no expostulation would have turned her from her purpose, but that it was strange she had not heard one word of dissension or compassion expressed by any one." She concluded by desiring them to go and live on the plunder they were securing to themselves by their destruction of the chief's family. The kar-

brees were indignant; it is understood, in viewing the life of the surviving rance, as she is the mother of the late rajah's only son, and her loss might have been injurious to their interest. An extensive piling of the rajah's personal property, consisting of various valuables in jewels, &c., is stated to have taken place for the benefit of the karbarrees.

New Haven, Connecticut, July 1.

Ordination.—Lorenzo T. Bennett, late an officer in the United States' Navy, was this morning ordained Minister of the Episcopal Church, in St. Paul's Chapel, in this city, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Brownell. The candidate was presented by the Rev. Dr. Croswell, the Rev. Dr. Hawks, of New York, and several assistant Ministers attending.

INDIAN FUN.

One of the earliest settlers of the country around Lake Champlain, was Col. Edward Raymond. He understood the character and disposition of the natives of the forest, and lived with them in much harmony; frequently employing them to row him up and down the lake as he had occasion. One stout fellow, by the name of Bigbear, had his wigwam at no great distance from the Colonel's dwelling, and was often there. The colonel having occasion to visit some distant shore of the lake, employed Bigbear to row him in his canoe. On their return they passed near a high, yet sloping ledge of rocks, on which lay an immense number of rattelesnakes, asleep and basking in the sun.

The Indian gave a penetrating look at the Colonel, and thus inquired, "Raynum love fun?" "Yes," was the reply. "Well, then, Raynum have fun: mind Indian and hole a glum." So he rowed along silently, and cut a croch stick from a bunch of hazel upon the bank. "Steady now hole a glum, Raynum," said he, as he clapped the croch astride the neck of a serpent, that was asleep close to the edge of the water. "Take um now, Raynum: hole fass." The Colonel then took hold of the stick, keeping the serpent down, while Bigbear tied up a little sack of powder, putting one end of a slow match therein. He then made it fast to the snake's tail, and touching fire to the match, gave orders to "let um go," at the same time pushing the canoe off from the shore. The snake being liberated, crawled away to his den. The Indian immediately then stood up and clapped his hands, making as loud a noise as possible, and thus roused the serpents, who all in a moment disappeared. "Now look, Raynum; now look, see fun," said he, and in about a minute the powder exploded, when there was, to be sure, fun alive. The snakes, in thousands, covered the rocks, all hissing, rattling, twining, twirling, and jumping every way imaginable! Colonel Raymond burst into a loud laugh, that echoed across the lake, pleased alike with the success of the trick, and the ingenuity of the savage's invention. But Bigbear, from the beginning to the end, was as grave as a judge, not moving a muscle, and having not the least risibility in his countenance. This is truly characteristic in the American aborigines; what causes the greatest extensibility of laughter in others, has no effect upon them; they remain sober, sedate, and fixed as a bronze statue. They may love fun, but never in the smallest degree exhibit that character in their looks.

Packages of Shares in proportion—say A Certificate for 10 Whole Tickets, \$25 00

" " 10 Halves, 11 50

" " 10 Quarters, 5 75

30,528 Prizes, amounting to \$120,000

30 To be drawn on the High and Low System.

The holder of two tickets, one high and the other low, is certain to draw ONE prize; and may draw THREE.

All the prizes payable in CASH, forty days after the drawing, subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

A Package of Whole Tickets in this Scheme will cost

And must draw nett

\$20 00

\$17 00

\$23 00

Those who prefer adventuring for the large prize only, can in this way, for \$23, get the Managers' Certificate for Ten Whole Tickets, entitling the holder to all the tickets may draw over \$17, that being the amount of the \$4 prizes that each package draw must.

Packages of Shares in proportion—say

A Certificate for 10 Whole Tickets, \$25 00

" " 10 Halves, 11 50

" " 10 Quarters, 5 75

30 All Orders from a distance, by mail (post-paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize-tickets in our previous Lottery, will receive the most prompt attention, if addressed to

STEVENSON & POINTS,

SALISBURY, N. C.

An account of the drawing will be forwarded immediately after its event.

Tickets \$4—Halves \$2—Quarters \$1.

STEVENSON & POINTS,

Salisbury, July 5, 1834. Manager.

A List of Letters

REMAINING IN THE POST-OFFICE AT

Lincolnton, (N. C.)

ON THE 1ST DAY OF JULY, 1834.

A.—Turner Abernathy, Jr., Nathan Abernathy, John Johnson or Turner Abernathy, Moses Abernathy, Drury Abernathy.

B.—David Barringer, Jacob Baker, Sarah Burns, Reverend Charles Betta (2), Pride Bradshaw, Legion Bullinger, William Bandy, John Best.

C.—Leven Carpenter, Jacob Connor, David Crouse, Abram Cupper, Rev. John Covington, Henry Carpenter, James Colby, Clerk of the Superior Court (2), Valentine Cleinger, George Cutler.

D.—Adam Dellinger, Jacob Dealer, Jacob Dellinger, Jun.

E.—Barbara Elama, Christian Eaker.

F.—Henry Fulewider, Jane Flemming.

G.—William Goodson, Alexander C. Gunn, Preston Goforth.

H.—Major Hull, Elizabeth L. Hays, Elizabeth Hanwell (2), William Hinckle, Eli Hoyl, Moses Hearne, Eliza Hornsey, Isaac Holland, Philip Hallman and Hugh Johnson, Ascy Humphrey.

J.—Barbara Johnson, Richard L. Johnson.

K.—Christopher Kizer, Jacob Kaine, Abram Kidder.

L.—Suzannah Linhardt, Jacob Lemly.

M.—Matthew Macadam, Abner McKay, Washington Miller, A. C. McEntire, Adam Miller, Aaron McEntire, John Meroney, Jeremiah Monday, Sarah Meinger, John Michal (2), George Mauney, Doneleto Moore.

N.—John W. Ness, John Neill, John Neely.

P.—Reuben Perkins, Ethel H. Porter.

Q.—Michel Quicke.

R.—Henry Rhodes, John Reynolds, Susan Rice, Steven S. Roane, Richard Rocket, Aaron P. Rice, George S. Ramsour, John Roberts (2), John C. Rutledge.

S.—Noah Sullivan (2), Rev. Thomas C. Smith (2), Daniel G. Smith, William Scott, James Smith, Moses Sprigle, William Stumm, George Seitz.

V.—Henry E. Veitch.

W.—Lawson Whisnant, John Wise (2), Henry Wise, Jr., John Weaver.

C. C. HENDERSON, P.M.

Lincolnton, July 12, 1834.

A List of Letters

REMAINING IN THE POST-OFFICE AT

Lexington, (N. C.)

ON THE 1ST DAY OF JULY, 1834.

</

WOMAN.

Give ear, fair daughter of love, to the instructions of prudence, and let the precepts of truth sink deep in thy heart; and all the charms of thy beauty will彪re to the elegance of thy form; and thy beauty, like the rose it resembles, shall retain its sweetness when its bloom is withered.

What is she that winneth the heart of man, that subdueth him to love, and reigneth in his bosom?

Lo! yonder she walketh in maiden innocence, with innocence in her mind, and modesty on her cheek.

Her hand seeketh employment, her foot delighteth not in gadding abroad.

She is clothed with neatness, she is fed with temperance; humility and meekness are as a crown of glory crowning her head.

On her tongue dwelleth music, the sweetness of honey floweth from her lips.

Decency is in all her words, in her answers are mildness and truth.

Submission and obedience are the lessons of her life, and peace and happiness are her reward.

Before her steps walketh prudence, and virtue attendeth at her right hand.

Her eye speaketh softness and love; but discretion with a sceptre sitteth on her brow.

The tongue of the licentious is dumb in her presence; the awe of her virtue keepeth him silent.

When scandal is busy, and the fame of her neighbor is tossed from tongue to tongue, if charity and good nature open not her mouth, the finger of silence resteth on her lip.

Her breast is in the mansion of goodness, and therefore she suspecteth no evil of others.

Happy were the man that should make her his wife; happy the child that shall call her mother.

She presideth in the house, and there is peace, she commandeth with judgment, and is obeyed.

She ariseth in the morning, she considereth her affairs, and appointeth to every one their proper business.

The care of her family is her whole delight; to that alone she applicheth her study; and elegance with frugality is seen in her mansion.

The prudence of her management is an honor to her husband, and he heareth her praise with a secret delight.

She informeth the minds of her children with wisdom; she fashioneth their manners from the example of her own goodness.

The word of her mouth is the law of their youth; the action of her eye commandeth their obedience.

She speaketh, and the servants fly; she pointeth, and the thing is done; for the law of love is in their hearts, and her kindness addeth wings to their feet.

In prosperity she is not puffed up; in adversity she healeth the wounds of fortune with patience.

The troubles of her husband are alleviated by her counsels, and sweetened by her endearments; he putteth his heart in her bosom, and receiveth comfort.

Happy the man who hath made her his wife: happy the child that calleth her mother.

ADDRESS TO YOUNG LADIES.

By Mrs. SHOURRY.

Will you permit me, dear young friends, to speak to you freely, as to daughters? You doubtless need no argument to convince you of the excellence of industry. We will devote a few thoughts only to those branches of it which belong particularly to our own sex. It is one of our privileges, that we have such a variety of interesting employments. Time need never hang upon our hands, who have it continually in our power to combine amusement with utility. If we leave any vacancy for emprise to creep in, it must surely be our own fault.

Needle work, in all its countless forms of use, elegance, and ornament, has been the appropriate occupation of women. From the shades, where its simple process was but to unite the fig-leaf, to the days when the most exquisite tissues of embroidery rivaled nature's pencil, it has been their duty and their resources. The most delicate efforts of the needle claim a high rank among feminine accomplishments. But its necessary department should be thoroughly understood. The numerous modifications of mending are not beneath the notice of the most refined young lady. To keep her own wardrobe perfectly in order, she doubtless considers her duty. A just regard to economy—a wish to add to the comfort of all around—and a desire to aid in the relief of the poor, will induce her to become expert in those inventions by which the various articles of apparel are repaired, altered, or renovated. A very sensible rational self-conscience arises from the power of making "auld maids look amain as well as new."

I regret that the quiet employment of knitting has become so nearly obsolete. In many parts of Europe it continues a favorite branch of female occupation. It is so among the classic shades of Greece; and Russell, in his tour in Germany, speaking of the Saxon ladies, says, "They are models of industry, whether at home or abroad; knitting and needle work know no interruption. A lady, going to her rout, would think little of forgetting her fan; but could not spend half an hour without her implements of industry." At Dresden, even the theatre is no protection against knitting needles. I have seen a lady gravely lay down her work, wipe away the tears which the sorrows of Teckin or Walstein's death had brought into her eyes, and quietly resume her knitting.

Knitting is adapted to those little intervals of time when it would be scarcely convenient to collect the more complicated apparatus of needle work. It is the friend of twilight, that sweet season of reflection so happily described, by a Scottish writer, as that brief period "when the shuttle stands still before the lamp is lighted."

Neither are the productions of the knitting needles so valueless as those who take no part in them are disposed to pronounce.—Yet, if there are any who consider so humble a branch of economy unworthy their regard, they may still be induced to patronize it for the sake of the comfort it administers unto the poor. Their laudable occupations and limited leisure often preclude their attention to this employment; and a pair of thick stockings in winter will be usually found a most acceptable gift to their shuddering little ones. Knitting seems to have a native affinity with social feeling: it leaves the thoughts at liberty for conversation, and yet imparts just enough of the serene and self-satisfied sensation of industry, to promote a good humor, and prepare for the pleasant interchange of sympathy.

I recollect, in my early days, sometimes seeing a number of most respectable elderly ladies, collected for an afternoon visit, all knitting, all happy, all discussing the various topics of neighborly concern, with friendly interest and delight. I saw honest smiles beaming from their faces, and knew a blessed union between knitting and conversation, which perchance is not yet broken. I observed that the fabrics which they wrought, to the best of their household, were often com-

forts of years, manufactured by their own hands, and, permit me to advert to that almost forgotten, the large spinning wheel. From

the universal, yet gentle exercise it affords the limbs, the chest, and the whole frame, it is altogether the best mode of domestic calisthenics which has hitherto been devised. It is well adapted to those periods when, from a succession of storms, ladies are prevented from going into the open air, and begin to feel the insufficiency of a too sedentary life. By a change of habits in the community, and the introduction of machinery on a large scale, domestic manufactures have become a less prominent branch of economy. Still some degree of alliance subsists between them. Materials for winter stockings might be profitably prepared in families. Durable flannels, and even handsome carpets, have been often the productions of delicate hands. Among a large family of sisters, the cheerful operations of the spinning wheel assume the character of an amusement, and are said to promote a happy flow of spirits. Were my own sex as great admirers of antiquity as the other, I might bespeak a more creditable chronology for this same science of spinning, and present a formidable list of princesses, and women of high degree, who patronized it by their example. Yet inasmuch as there are but few lady antiquarians—and I have not the temerity to undertake bringing an exploded thing into fashion—I plead for the great spinning wheel solely as a salutary mode of exercise, and not one inconsistent with domestic economy. To females who suffer for want of muscular action—and there are many such among the higher classes—physicians have prescribed a variety of substitutes, such as sweeping, polishing furniture, jumping the rope, playing at battledore, modifications of calisthenics, &c. In some of these the effort is too violent; in others it may be carried to excess, through excitement or competition; but regular exercise upon the spinning wheel has been known to give the valetudinarian strength, and to remove incipient tendency to pulmonary disease.

With regard to the culinary art, I should be pleased to persuade my young ladies to become somewhat adept in it. Not that I believe to tempt the palate with high seasoned dishes, and induce indigestion and debility among one's guests and dearest friends, is true benevolence, though some benevolent ladies may practise it. But that superintendence of a table, which unites neatness with comfort, consults health, and prevents prodigality, and the power of personally supplying it with voluntary or elegant preparations, is an accomplishment of no slight order. If it need not follow, that a thorough knowledge of housekeeping is incompatible with intellectual tastes and attainments. There is indeed no native affinity between them; but she will display the greatest mental energy who can reconcile their discrepancies, compare their advantages, and become adept in each. This may be effected; we have had repeated examples. It will suffice our present purpose to cite one. The accomplished editor of the Juvenile Miscellany, whose prolific pen enters almost every department of current literature, to instruct and delight, is also the author of the "Frugal House-wife;" and able practically to illustrate its numerous and valuable prospects. You will probably think, my young friends, that an essay on such honest and antiquated subjects might have been spared. But while home continues to be the province of woman, nothing that relates to its comfort, order, and economical arrangement, should be held of slight import. That these complicated duties may be well and gracefully performed, some foundation should be laid for them in youth.

It has been alleged as an objection to the present expanded system of female education, that it creates dislike to the humble occupation of the domestic sphere. It becomes those who enjoy these heightened privileges to disprove the argument, and to free themselves from the ingratitude of repaying the increased liberality of the other sex with disregard to their interests and happiness. This responsibility rests much with the rising generation. We therefore, who are almost ready to pass off the stage, entreat you, our daughters, not to despise that domestic industry which walks hand in hand with respectability and contentment. We pray you to show that love of books is not inconsistent with what republican simplicity expects of its daughters—and that knowledge need be no hindrance to duty.

[An extract from Buckingham's New England Magazine for June 1834.]

TIME'S DAY-BOOK AND LEDGER.

"I turned with fear to my own account in the Ledger—for it was growing late—and began to look over the various items, wondering and absorbed in thought. I observed that no balance was struck. 'Pray, Heaven,' I exclaimed, 'that I may get rid of this sum as easily as others.' 'Well! well! to business! I cannot wait!' exclaimed the figure behind me, though I was not aware of his approach. 'No nearer, if you please!' said I, as I saw him approaching and shaking his white head almost in my face—'No nearer! It wants a quarter to four, by my watch!' 'It is four! I alone have the true time!' said the figure.—'Come, Mr. Snooks! I have waited long enough; let us wind up our affairs!' I must turn over a new leaf for you in my books!" I was not now so completely deprived of all presence of mind as before; but look him straight in the face I dared not. How he moved, I know not; but that he was constantly in motion, though I could not now perceive it, as I thought I could upon his first appearance, I am as certain as of my own existence; for turn my eyes which way I would, they were sure to light upon his mounding, unearthly garments, or upon his hollow, bronze looking countenance. If my glances shifted with the rapidity of thought, they were sure to meet his fixed and settled gaze.

"Millions have been summoned to their last account," said he, in a solemn voice, "since I laid my books before you. I have travelled over the universe since then; and yet, I have not been absent from your chamber. I possess the power of ubiquity. Millions have been summoned away—aye, and millions have sprung into being, whose names are to be written in my books, and whose accounts this day begin."

As he spoke, I gazed upon him with an earnestness, that to an observer, would have proved the power which he had over me. Indeed, I felt my interest in the old gentleman increasing each moment, and began to desire that our interview might, by some possibility, be prolonged. All fear that my account was to be settled forever, and that his books were to be closed against me forever, had vanished upon listening to his words and looking into his Ledger. I had not, therefore, at present, that dread and stupor upon me, which I have mentioned as having seized me when the idea flashed upon my mind that at four I was to be summoned from time into eternity. No! my thread of life

was to be spun on still farther, and my powers in twain at the very last stroke of time. I therefore addressed my visitor as one with whom I stood and whose favor I was desirous of securing.

"Well, at any moment you please," I said, "I will look over your Ledger with you. I am young,

though my years are almost as many as allotted to man—and you, sir, must be old. May I hope that

so aged a creditor will not be hard with one whose

years are but a point to his?"

"As you are ready, I will not press the matter.

"Others would have reason to thank God if they al-

so could say they were ready when I call. Old,

call you me? Aye, when the Almighty spoke crea-

tion into birth, I was there. Then was I born.

Mid the bloom and verdure of Paradise, I gazed

upon the young world, radiant with celestial smiles.

I rose upon the pinions of the first morn, and caught

the sweet dew-drops as they fell and sparkled on

the bowers of the garden. Ere the foot of man

was heard sounding in this wilderness, I gazed out

upon its thousand, flashing in light, and re-

flecting the broad sun like a thousand jewels upon

their bosoms. The catacombs sent up their anthems

in these solitudes, and none was here to listen to

the newborn melody but I!

The fawns bounded over the hills, and drank at the

streams, for ages before an arm was raised to injure or make

them afraid. For thousands of years the morning

star rose in beauty upon these unpeopled shores,

and its twin-sister flamed in the forehead of the

sky, with no eye to admire their rays but mine!

Aye, call me old!—Babylon and Assyria, Palmyra

and Thebes, rose, flourished, and fell—and I be-

held them in their glory and their decline. Scarce

a melancholy ruin marks the place of their exist-

ence; but when the first stones were laid in the

earth, I was there! Mid all their glory, splendor,

and wickedness, I was in their busy streets, and

crumbling their magnificent piles and their gorge-

ous palaces to the earth.—My books will show a

long and fearful account against them. I control

the fate of empires—I give their period of glory

and splendor; but, at their birth, I conceal in them

the seeds of decay and death. They must go down

and be humbled in the dust—their proud heads be

bowed down before the rising glories of young na-

tions, to whose prosperity there will also come a

date and a day of decline! I poise my wing over

the earth, and watch the course and doings of its

inhabitants. I call up the violets upon the hills,

and crumble the grey ruins to the ground. I am

the agent of a higher power, to give life and to

take it away. I spread silken tresses upon the

brow of the young, and plant grey hairs upon the

head of the aged man. Dimples and smiles, at

my bidding, lurk around the lips of the innocent

child, and I furrow the brow of age with wrinkles.

Old, call me old? Aye, but when will my days be

numbered? When will Time end and Eternity be-

gin? When will the Earth and its waters—the

universe—be rolled up, and a new world commence

its revolutions? Not till He, who first bid me be-

gin my flights, so orders it. When His purposes,

who called me into being, are accomplished, then,

and not till then,—and no one can proclaim the

hour—I, too, shall go to the place of all living."

His manner and voice were so different from

anything I had before observed while speaking,

that for a moment, I gazed upon his venerable

form with wonder and admiration. As he finished,

he called my thoughts back to myself, by pointing

to the open Ledger, to the different items that made

up my account. My name was written in startling

characters; and with all my confidence, I trembled to add up the debt and credit sides, lest the balance should go against me. Who ever had

a bill presented, that he did not question its cor-

rectness in some part? Not I. I looked over the

account, making observations as I proceeded, as I

would have done in any case, and asking questions

that were promptly answered. There were thou-

sands of items for which I was made debtor to